CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Seasonable Dry GOODS.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

HAVE received by the schooner *Renown* and other recent arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a portion of their *Fall supply of Staple and*

Fancy Dry Goods,

which will be found a choice assortment of the fashionable Fall Calicoes, India and Satin Ginghams, black and fancy colored Gros-de-Swiss, Gros-de-Naps, plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Cambric, book and mull Muslins, 6-4 Cambrics, plain and broidered thread cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy cape and shoulder do., Cashmere long & square Shawls, black and colored Circassians and Bombazines, Irish Linens, Lawn, bird-eye and table Diapers, Whitney, duffle and point Blankets, red, white and green Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Vestings and other fancy Vestings, 3/4 and 6-4 blue Cloth, black and colored worsted Stockings, Crapes, Norwich Crapes, Circassian Plaids, cotton Osnaburgs and cotton Fringes, 3/4, 4-4, and 6-4 and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, all of which they will sell at a *small advance original cost.*

Fayetteville, *October* 18. 50-tf.

C. P. Mallett,

Has removed his Store into the west end of the new Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay Street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, having added to the stock on hand, he is now opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suited to the Fall and Winter season, among which are

Point and duffle BLANKETS,
Red and coarse CLOTHS,
Cassinets and Vestings,
Plain and bleached Sheetings,
do Shirtings,
Fancy Ginghams,
ditto
Ticklenburgs and Sheetings,
Linens,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A large assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Flannels, Baize and Flannels,
Jaconet, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Ribbons, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Merino Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
Hosiery, and coloured worsted Hosiery,
do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Bagging and bale Rope,
Bibles, Books, and a general assortment of Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Chocolate, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas,
Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Indigo, Brown, dry and in oil,
Red Lead, do do.
Dye Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Madder's Powder,
Linseed and sweet Oil,
Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Castile and Soap,
Trunks and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th *October*, 1831. 50tf.

UMBRELLAS.

We have just received from the Manufacturer, one Case of *SILK UMBRELLAS*, some of which are very superior quality, with neat Ivory handles, which will be sold low.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, *October* 18. ‖50-tf.‖

$100 Reward.

Ran away on the night of the 6th instant, near Raynsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS*. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says 5 feet 6) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. to which he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small eyes, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed; purchased him of Stephen Register, So. Washington, New Hanover County, No. Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, name not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Wm. T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, *Mississippi, October* 10, 1831. 50tf.

The Editor of the Columbia Southern Times is requested to publish the above *four times* and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Cheese.

18 casks CHEESE, just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.
Opposite W. Whitehead's Store.

October 10. 49tf.

CHARLES & SONS' N. CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1832,

Printed and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Charles T. Haigh,

HAS rented Mr. Stedman's Brick Store at Liberty Point, where he offers for sale,

36 Hhds. SUGAR,
120 bags COFFEE,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
Loaf, lump and white Havana Sugar,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cassia,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Logwood,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine,
100 kegs cut Nails,
10 tons bar Iron
Blistered Steel, bar Lead, Shot,
Dupont's Powder.
8x10 & 10x12 window Glass,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
450 sacks and 1000 bush'ls Liverpool Salt, &c.

☞C. T. H. has a convenient Warehouse in Campbellton, and will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandize.

Fayetteville, *October* 1, 1831. 48-4t.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, *October* 10. 49tf.

London PORTER.

16 doz. qr. bottles of London *PORTER*, just received and for sale by

WM. McINTYRE.

October 11, 1831. 49-3w.

To Rent,

For a term of years, a brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street. Possession may be had by the middle of November. Terms very reasonable. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, *October* 11, 1831. 49-4t.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of the McReynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, or adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to oxamine, can call upon Dr Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*

September 20th, 1831. §t29N.§

Ten Rules to be observed in Practical Life.

The following Rules were given by the late Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thos. Jefferson Smith, in 1825:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pains those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always smoothly.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

Reply of Mr Wirt accepting the nomination of the National Anti-Masonic Convention:

GENTLEMEN: The unanimous resolution of the 'National Anti-Masonic Convention,' assembled at this place, nominating me as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election, is an honor very grateful to me, as a proof of confidence from so respectable a body, and quite as unexpected as it is grateful. My pursuits, habits and inclinations, have removed me so far from the political excitements and contentions of the day, and I know so well, from a close personal observation of twelve years, how little of attraction there is in the office of President of the United States, to any man who values his own peace, that it was as far removed from my wishes as my expectations, that it would occur to any portion of my fellow citizens to present my name to the consideration of my countrymen for that office. Not only have I never sought the office, but I have, long since, looked at it with far more of dread than of desire, being fully aware of its fearful responsibilities, and of the fact, demonstrated by past experience, that no degree of purity and intelligence that can be exerted in the discharge of its duties, can protect its possessor from misrepresentation and aspersion.

Give me leave to add, gentlemen, that one of the last quarters from which I could have anticipated such an honor, is the Anti-Masonic Convention; because adopting (too hastily, I am happy to find,) the current rumors of the day, I had supposed that the very principle of your union was a war of indiscriminate proscription against all persons throughout the United States, who had ever borne the name of Mason; that you would put in nomination no person who had ever been a Mason himself, and who would not moreover, pledge himself to become a party to such a war of indiscriminate extermination, and wield the appointing power of the office under your dictation; who would not, in short, become the President of your party, instead of being the President of the U. States. I am happy to find that this is an error; for I should have been grieved for my country, to see the rise of any party that should affect to seize upon the reins of government, and, through the agency of an automaton President, to direct its powers to the vindictive purposes of party proscription and persecution; and I should be grieved for myself, to learn that there had been any thing in my life and character that could mark me out as a fit instrument for the execution of such a purpose. I am relieved from both these apprehensions by learning, since your assemblage here, that you have no other object in view than, in effect, to assert the supremacy of the laws of the land; that you seek to disturb no portion of the peaceable and virtuous citizens of our country in the enjoyment of those social rights which are secured to them by their constitution and laws; but on the contrary, that the principle which had embodied you, is one of self defence, in the enjoyment of those rights; that having become convinced by the disclosures made under oath, by numerous and respectable witnesses, in the trials which have been agitating the State of New York for several years, and by your investigations consequent on those disclosures, that the Masonic Society has become a tremendous political engine, with the power and the disposition to set the laws of the land at defiance, to mark out and sacrifice its victims at pleasure, and with impunity, and to silence all individual opposition by the mysterious terrors which it diffuses throughout the community, you have come to the determination to root out this noxious institution, if you can, by the use of all peaceable, legal, and constitutional means in your power; that the most effective means of this character which has presented itself to you, is by the exercise of your elective franchize; that deeming every man unfit for office, who, in accordance with the principles established on the trials of New York, considers his masonic oaths and obligations as superior to his obligations to the constitution and laws of his country, you will support no man for any office who holds that principle or adheres to the society whose principle it is; that you consider a man's allegiance to his country his highest earthly obligation, and that no man is fit to be trusted with one of the offices of the country, who will permit a doubt to rest on the fact of his allegiance. These I understand to be your principles, and I see nothing in them which does not commend them to every man whose mind and heart are sound; for there can be no question among reasonable men, that in a free government like ours, the constitution and laws are our only sovereign; that the peace, order, prosperity and happiness of our people depend on the steady, faithful and effectual administration of our laws; that any secret society which, by the force of mysterious oaths and obligations, and by the extent of its combination, seeks to disturb the action of those laws, to set them at defiance, to ride over and control them, to usurp the government, to hold the lives, peace and happiness of society at their mercy, and to establish a reign of terror over the initiated and uninitiated, is a political monster as fearful as the Invisible Tribunal of Germany, or the Inquisition of Spain, and ought to be extirpated, without delay, by the use of all the peaceable means which the constitution and laws of our country furnish. I am further sure that in our country, it is but necessary to establish the fact of the existence of such a society to insure its annihilation.

But, gentlemen, although your resolution asks of me no pledges, or promises, yet the name and style of the Convention from which it proceeds, *the Anti-Masonic Convention*, may be considered both by yourselves and our fellow-citizens at large, as necessarily involving by implication such promises and pledges; and it is therefore proper that I should be perfectly open and candid with you, that there may be no misapprehension between us, and that you may be able to disembarrass yourselves at once, by changing your nomination, if you find that you have acted under mistake in passing this resolution.

You must understand, then, if you are not already apprized of it, that, in very early life, I was myself initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry. I have been told by Masons that my eyes were never opened, because I never took the Master's degree; but my curiosity never led me thus far—and, although I soon discontinued my attendance on lodges, (not having entered one even from curiosity for more than 30 years, I believe) it proceeded from no suspicion on my part that there was any thing criminal in the institution, or any thing that placed its members, in the slightest degree, in collision with their allegiance to their country and its laws. On the contrary, having been before my initiation, assured by a gentleman in whom I had implicit confidence, that there was nothing in the engagement which could affect either my religion or politics (which I considered as comprehending the whole range of my duties, civil and religious, and as extending not to the first degree only, but to the whole Masonic order) and being further informed that many of the most illustrious men of Virginia, with General Washington at their head, belonged to that order, and had taken the degree of Master, I did not believe that there could be any thing in the institution at war with their duties as patriots, men, and christians; nor is it yet possible for me to believe that they could have understood the engagement as involving any such criminal obligations. I have, thence forward, continually regarded Masonry as nothing more than a social and charitable club, designed for the promotion of good feeling among its members and for the pecuniary relief of their indigent brethren. I have, indeed, thought very little about it for thirty years. It had dropped from my mind so completely that I do not believe I should have been able to gain admittance into any lodge at all strict in their examinations, where I should have had to depend alone on my memory; and so little consequence did I attach to it, that whenever Masonry has been occasionally introduced as a subject of conversation, I have felt more disposed to smile than to frown. Thinking thus of it, nothing has more surprized me than to see it blown into consequence in the Northern and Eastern States as a political engine, and the whole community excited against it as an affair of serious importance. I had heard, indeed, the general rumor that Morgan had been kidnapped and very probably murdered by the Masons, for divulging their secrets: but I supposed it to be the act of a few ignorant and ferocious desperadoes, moved by their own impulse singly, and without the sanction or knowledge of their lodges; and thus thinking, I have repeatedly and continually, both in conversation and letters of friendship, spoken of *Masonry* and *Anti-Masonry*, as a fitter subject for farce than tragedy, and have been grieved at seeing some of my friends involved in what appeared to me such a wild, and bitter, and unjust persecution against so harmless an institution as Free Masonry. I have thought and repeatedly said that I considered Masonry as having no more to do with politics than any one of the numerous clubs so humorously celebrated in the *Spectator*; and that with regard to the crime in Morgan's case, it was quite as unjust to charge that on Masonry as it would be to charge the private delinquencies of some professing Christians on Christianity itself.

Thus I have thought and thus I have continually spoken and written in my private letters to several of my friends. It was not until the period of your assembling here, that on the occasion of a friendly visit from one of your members, and my taking the liberty to rally him on the excessive zeal which had been excited on an occasion so inadequate, that he placed before me a detail of some of the proceedings on the trials of some of the conspirators against Morgan: when, for the first time, I saw the Masonic oaths as established by the testimony, both of adhering and seceding Masons, on the trials in New York. I observed that in one of them (called the royal Arch) the candidate swears, among other things, that he will aid and assist a companion Royal Arch Mason in distress, and espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in his power, whether he be right or wrong, and that he will conceal the secrets of a companion Royal Arch Mason given him in charge as such, murder and treason not excepted; and in other oaths, in still higher degrees, I also observe that the candidate binds himself to avenge the violated secrets of the Lodge by the infliction of death on the offender, and to revenge the wrongs of a brother to the utmost extremity; and the whole mixed up with the most horrible imprecations and blasphemous mockeries of the rites and tenets of the Christian religion.

In the details of the trials in the case of Morgan it became manifest that these oaths are not considered by those who impose and take them as mere idle and unmeaning words: but that they are viewed as solemn obligations which are to be practically enforced, and which in the case of Morgan there is too much reason to believe were *tragically* enforced. According to the reports of the details of that trial as given at some of your former meetings, and given at greater length at your meetings in this city, (at one of which in common with other citizens, I was present,) those oaths are understood literally, and literally enforced; and, according to the exhibition of the evidence made in these reports, the conspiracy against Morgan was not, as has been commonly supposed, the act of a few ignorant men, alone; but was engendered in the lodges themselves, enforced under their direction and supported at their expense; the conspiracy embracing within its sweep, men of all degrees, men of the learned professions, farmers and mechanics; with too much reason to believe that the secret energy of the masonic spirit had entered and polluted even the temples of Justice; and with the most demonstrative proof that the persons who had entered into these unhallowed oaths, considered their allegiance to the lodges as of higher obligation than their allegiance to the laws of their country. If this be masonry, as according to this uncontradicted evidence it seems to be, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider it at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, as treason against society, and a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man, which ought to be put down.

But, gentlemen, this was not, and could not be masonry as understood by Washington. The thing is impossible. The suspicion would be parricide. Nor can I believe that in the quarter of the Union with which I am best acquainted, intelligent men of high and honorable chracter, if they have been drawn in to take these shocking and impious oaths, can consider them as paramount to their duties to their God and their country. It is true that after the practical exhibition of Masonry which we have had in New York, no man of common prudence can sleep over these discoveries, and every man will take care in every case of doubt to inquire. But both justice and prudence demand discrimination: for the powers of a President ought not, in my opinion, to be prostituted to the purpose of a blind and unjust proscription, involving innocence and honor with guilt and treason, and no man is worthy of a nomination to this high office in whose judgment and patriotism, confidence cannot be placed to make the proper distinction between them. In the view of all honorable men, he would deservedly become an object of disgust, if he could stoop to commit himself by any pledges, in a case like this, as the price of his nomination.

If with these views of my opinions, it is the pleasure of your convention to change the nomination, I can assure you very sincerely that I shall retire from it with far more pleasure than I should accept it. If, on the contrary, it be their choice to abide by it, I have only to add that in a government like ours, I consider no citizen at liberty to reject a nomination by so respectable a body, upon personal considerations.

Be the final determination of your Convention what it may, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the honour conferred on me by this nomination, and I beg the Anti-Masonic Convention to accept the assurance of my respect for them and for their cause. I do not address them as a party, because I understand the principle of their union to be *to assert the supremacy of the Laws;* which I trust is, and ever will be, the sacred and immutable principle of our common country.

WM. WIRT.

Messrs. Rutherford, Sloan and Elder,
Committee of the National Anti-Masonic Convention.
Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.

We learn that the tragedy entitled *The Moorish Bride*, the production of an American lady, (Mrs. Hentz,) which obtained the Pelby Prize of five hundred dollars will soon be produced on the Philadelphia Boards. The great merit of this tragedy makes us particularly glad that it is to be first acted in this city. Judging by the impression which a perusal of the manuscript has left on our minds, we should anticipate decisive success and permanent popularity for it, in case it be well represented.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD.

SCENE—*A Court of Justice in North Carolina.*

A beardless disciple of Themis rises, and thus addresses the Court:—May it please your Worships, and you, Gentlemen of the Jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to denounce a breach of the peace so enormous and transcending as the one now claiming your attention. A more barbarous, direful, marked and malicious assault—a more wilful, violent, dangerous and murderous battery, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace has seldom happend in a civilized country, and I dare say it has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feeling as this, which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this county; but you will hear from the witnesses. The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed—one, that he heard the noise, but didn't see the fight—another, that he saw the row, but don't know who struck first—and a third, that he was very drunk, and couldn't say much about the scrimmage.

Lawyer Chops. I am sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied so much of your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arose, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance, who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and was able to make himself clearly and intelligibly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness, a fat chuffy looking man, a *"leetle" corned*, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops. Mr. Harris, we wish you to tell all about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be as compendious and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris. "Edzactly,"—giving the lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat—Captain Rice, he gain a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go—I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the Rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately; but howsomever as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife, she mought go. —Well, cousin Sally Dilliard then axed me if Mose, he moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that Mose, he was the foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass; but howsomever as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose, he mought go.

Chops. In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole.

Witness. Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard—

Chops. Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear any thing about cousin Sally Dilliard and your wife—tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness. Well, I will, sir, if you will let me.

Chops. Well, sir, go on.

Witness. Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go——

Chops. There it is again—witness, witness, I say, witness, please to stop.

Witness. Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops. We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story—do you know any thing about the matter before the Court?

Witness. To be sure I do.

Chops. Will you go on and tell it, and nothing else?

Witness. Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat——

Chops. This is intolerable? May it please the Court—I move that this witness be committed for a contempt,—he seems to me to be trifling with the Court.

Court. Witness, you are now before a Court of Justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Captain Rice's.

Witness, (alarmed,) Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard——

Chops. I hope that this witness may be ordered into custody.

Court (after deliberating.) Mr. Attorney, the Court is of opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness. Yes, gentlemen; well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the Rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife she mought go. Well, cousin Sally Dilliard then axed me if Mose, he moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard as how Mose, he was foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose, he mought go. So on they goes together, Mose, my wife, and cousin Sally Dilliard, and they comes to the big swamp, and the big swamp was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dilliard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walks the log, but my wife like a d—d fool, hoists up her petticoats and waded; and, gentlemen, that's the hight of what I know about it.

It is stated in Badger's Weekly Messenger that Messrs. J. & J. Harper of New York, (the well known publishers of the "Family Library," a series of works every way worthy of the extensive patronage they receive) employ in their printing establishment one hundred and forty hands, and at times a greater number. They have nineteen printing presses in steady operation, and the work turned off throughout the year equals fourteen hundred 18 mo. volumes per day, making the enormous total of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand and two hundred volumes annually. It is frequently the case that a proof copy of a popular English book arrives at the office of the Harpers, and in the lapse of forty-eight hours or less, appears in an American dress, and is sent to all parts of the Union.

Two pedestrian travellers, natives of the north, had taken up their quarters for the night at a Highland Hotel; one of them next morning complained to his friend that he had a very indifferent bed, and asked him how he slept?—"Truth man," replied Donald, "nae very wool neither but was muckle better off than the bugs, for the de'il ane of them closed an e'e the hale night."

FOREIGN.

New York, October 17.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The ship Hellespont at Boston, brings London papers to the 5th and Liverpool to the 6th ult., about four days later than our previous accounts. It is of much interest. The affairs of the Poles remain in *statu quo*, though we see nothing more said of the discord among them. A rumor that a suspension of arms had taken place, though stated with confidence, seems scarcely credible—the Russians, on the eve of striking what they doubtless intend for a final blow, would hardly consent to such a course. There does not appear any confirmation of the report heretofore received, of the cholera having broken out at Vienna.

The Reform bill continued to occupy Parliament, and the public were interesting themselves about the approaching coronation of the King and Queen.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept. 5.

We received last evening Dutch papers to the 3d of September. Our readers will not fail to notice the articles from Frankfort, dated August 30, in the extracts from them, in which it is stated that a report was current, said to have been received by express from Berlin, that Warsaw had surrendered. Of course this is merely rumor, and it may have no other origin than the expectation of such an event. The absence of intelligence from Warsaw is accounted for by the interception of all intelligence by the Russians, who are close to that city.

We find the report which we noticed on Saturday, of an armistice having been concluded between the Russians and Poles, reasserted with increased confidence at home, and re-echoed in some of the French papers. The Journal du Commerce states the fact upon the authority of a communication from Frankfort; and in the subjoined extracts from the Dutch papers will be found another report, from the same quarter, of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. We are not told, however, whether they entered as enemies or friends, but from the use of the word "surrender," as applied to the Poles, we take it for granted that the admission of the Russians within their walls was the consequence of some negotiation. The war certainly had not ceased in the South, for a battle was expected to take place upon the 19th between Rudiger and Razaski, near Cracow.

The Polish Government has made an affecting appeal to all Europe against the shameful partiality, if not actual partisanship, which Prussia has shown towards their gigantic enemy throughout the war for their independence. By fictitious sanatory arrangements, and Custom-House vexations, supplies of arms which would have been most useful to them were stopped; while, on the other hand, direct countenance and assistance were given to the Russian armies. They complain bitterly of this interference, as calculated to rob them of all the fruits which they had a right to expect, after shedding so much of their blood in the unequal contest. The manifesto is couched in terms of despondency.

The news from Belgium is satisfactory.—The Belgians have accepted the armistice, and there is a better prospect of arranging their differences with the Dutch by negotiation. It is thought that both parties will be required to assume less hostile attitudes towards each other in the neighborhood of Antwerp, and that the King of Holland will be expected to reduce his army.

Since 13th June, the cholera has prevailed in Hungary—Taken sick, 35,342; recovered, 6,073; deceased, 16,887; still sick, 12,377.

New York, October 18

By the Birmingham, from Liverpool, we have our papers to the 9th ult., two days later than the accounts published yesterday *via* Boston.

The most material fact is the resignation of Skrzynecki, the Polish Commander-in-Chief. This undoubtedly was forced upon him; and however he may truly desire, in his last order of the day, to make it appear to his late companions in arms, as a measure that should not affect their zeal in the common cause, it cannot be expected, but that such a change, at such a moment, in the face of the enemy, and on the eve, probably, of a decisive battle, must produce distrust, hesitation, and in some, lukewarmness. His successor is a distinguished soldier.

The partial revolt at Lisbon will only lead to the sacrifice of more victims to the cruelty and despotism of Don Miguel.

In England, the Reform Bill had been completed in committee. It will, however, have to undergo renewed struggles in the House. A new creation of Peers had taken place, partly perhaps, on occasion of the Coronation, but more probably, with a view of acquiring or augmenting a majority for the Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

Accounts, confirming the statement in the French papers, of insurrections having broken out in the military colonies in Russia, had been received by the British Government. No details are furnished, but, at the date of the despatches, the insurrection had been in a great degree quelled.

The Coronation of King William was to take place on the 8th. The London Herald of that date says, "To-day, a monarch, strong in the affections of his people, goes forth to receive, with the solemnities of religion, and amid the honest acclamations of his subjects, a crown which is consecrated by that highest and purest historical glory, which is associated with the consolidation of a nation's liberty."

It is remarked as among the *defects* of the ceremony, that neither the Duchess of Kent nor the Princess Victoria will be present—the one the contemplated Regent, the other the Heir Presumptive to the throne. We find no explanation of this circumstance in our papers.

Among the arrivals at Warsaw, is that of the Hon. Miss Plater, Commander of the Samogitian Lancers, with her Aid-de-Camp, likewise a young lady of quality. There are other instances in the Polish army of this extraordinary spirit of patriotism. In the first regiment of Kracusses is a young girl, who, with no other recommendation than personal merit, has raised herself to the rank of sub-officer; and has expressed a determination to cut her way even to that of an aid-de-camp. She has been presented with a cross of honor.

Switzerland continued in a disturbed state, so that the troubles at *Basle* had attracted the attention of the other cantons, and the insurgents there are threatened with the vengeance of all, if they do not return to the paths of order and obedience.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The intelligence from the seat of war is of the most contradictory nature—some accounts representing the Russians as having driven the Poles before them in every direction on the capital,—others stating that Warsaw had already fallen or was about to fall,—and others ascribing several advantages to the Poles, and drawing a brighter picture of the prospects of Poland. The statements unfavorable to the Poles have all been drawn from the Prussian papers, the editors of which have, throughout the struggle, evinced a strong bias in favour of the semibarbarous invaders of Poland.

Liverpool paper, Sept. 9.

POLAND.—The Times of the 6th September, says—"The accounts from Warsaw, by yesterday's Hamburg mail, are full or deep and melancholy interest. Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance, signed respectively by Generals Skrzynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning, the latter on assuming, the command of the patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example while fighting in their ranks, which he sets them, of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, and of unconquerable zeal and courage in the cause of liberty. There is an apparent calmness as well as modesty, in all the public documents that have been published with Skrzynecki's name, which possesses an indescribable charm. But we have heard it hinted, even by those of his own countrymen, who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that the constitution of his mind was not fitted for occasions which demanded extraordinary and daring enterprize."

Berlin, Aug. 24.—From the Augsburg Gazette.—Yesterday's courier brought the intelligence that after the Poles had been unable to maintain the position on the Bzura, and had, therefore, abandoned all their entrenchments at Blorris, and after the proposal of Skrzynecki to negotiate with the Russians had been baffled by the Revolutionary party, and the Russians had advanced within a mile, (five miles of Warsaw,) the Polish army ventured on the 8th, to leave the city in order to give battle. Before all the troops had taken their position, a smart action of cavalry took place, in which the whole of the Polish cavalry was defeated and broken, and driven towards the city, when a popular tumult ensued—furious bands of rioters traversed the streets; Generals Jankowski and Bukowski, who had been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy brought against them, were dragged from their houses and hanged, and it is said that about fifty persons lost their lives. The Government found itself compelled to deprive Gen. Dembinski of the chief command, which he was however obliged to assume again, contrary to his inclinations, a few hours afterwards.

Warsaw is now invested on all sides within the distance of 2½ English miles, and the news of its capitulation is expected.

The Constitutionnel subjoins a long note, to point out the discrepancies between this account and the letter dated from Warsaw, 17th August in the Prussian State Gazette, which assigns the 15th and 16th as the days when the alleged riots took place.

Extract from a letter, dated Liverpool, Sept. 7.

"The sales of Cotton for the past week, we estimate at 25,000 bags. From so extensive a business, it was fair to presume on some improvement in prices, but such was not the case—the demand being very freely met. The public sale of Sea Islands was not very well attended; prices however were not lower, especially for the common & fair qualities, worth 10d. to 10¼d. So far this week the demand has been limited, but without alteration of prices. Uplands we quote at 4¾ a 6 5-8; Alabamas 4 5-8 to 6; Orleans 5 a 7¼ per lb. The import of the past week 40,136 bags. Orders have this morning been received at the Custom House to collect the new duty of 5-8 of a penny per lb. on all Cotton not entered prior to the 24th ult.

The transactions in free grain are very limited.—At yesterday's market there was but a moderate business done in new Wheat at a decline of 6d per 70 lbs. Free Flour was dull of sale at a decline of 1s. per brl. In branded Wheat and Flour no transactions have been reported—the former remains nominally the same, but the latter is offered at 1s. per bl. decline. Branded Flour 21s. to 23s. per brl.; free 30 a 36s. Bonded Wheat 5s. 6d a 7s. per 70 lbs.

The Governor of the State of Louisiana has convened the Legislature of that State, by proclamation, to assemble on Monday the 14th of November. The grounds for this measure, as stated in the New Orleans Argus, are that in all probability attempts will be made to introduce into that State, from the South, slaves of vicious habits, guilty of the blackest crimes, and perhaps participators in the late horrible scenes at Southampton. Also, that a Senator to the Congress of the United States is to be elected, and business of the greatest importance will be brought before that body at an early period of the session. To have waited for the usual meeting of our Legislature in January, would have been too late; and although we know that Governor Roman is, and ever will be ready to encounter the necessary responsibility in the exercise of any of the duties he may be called upon to perform, yet the candid of both parties must acknowledge, that it is far preferable that the selection of a Senator be made by that body, who have finally to decide upon it; particularly as any proper person would dislike, and may be would refuse to go on to the Seat of the General Government on a temporary commission, the mere *locum tenens*, it might be, of a more fortunate rival.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18.

We learn with hearty satisfaction that the Chief Justice continues to do extremely well. Four days have now passed since the performance of the operation.

Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke, and the Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, arrived at Mrs. Sword's on Saturday evening. Mr. Randolph set off for the South yesterday morning. His frame, we understand, appears to be very feeble. He expressed a strong desire to see Chief Justice Marshall; but the latter is not yet permitted to receive visiters.—*Chronicle.*

MONSIEUR CHABERT—THE FIRE KING.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer,

Who has not heard of the Fire King?—the swallower of poisons? The epicure in arsenic and phosphorus?—the tippler in Florence oil? The celebrated Monsieur Chabert who uses melted lead to wash his hands—and warms himself in an oven along side of beef steaks—who has astonished all England—has arrived in this city, and is exhibiting his experiments in Clinton Hall. He is certainly the eighth wonder of the world—the real salamander, to whom fire, heat, poison, &c. are perfectly innocuous.

On Thursday evening last he gave a private exhibition of his wonderful powers to a select audience of scientific and literary gentlemen at the lecture room of Clinton Hall. On entering the Hall the first thing that strikes the eye of the spectator is a large oven built of bricks, and resting on the floor of the building. In the front of the oven is a small platform with a table, lights, &c. where Monsieur Chabert performed his experiments. On the opening of the exhibition, Mons. C. made a short address in English—peculiarly marked, however, by a foreign accent. He assured the audience that there was not the slightest trick or deception in any of his experiments; he courted the minutest investigation of every scientific gentleman in the room.

The exhibition commenced with a red hot shovel, which he drew over his face and tongue with the greatest sang froid imaginable. Not the slightest injury was inflicted on him. He also drew it over his hair with the same result. 'Try, gentlemen,' said he, and 'satisfy yourselves.' Several gentlemen reached up their fingers and placed them on his hair and cheek. They drew them back with all imaginable haste as if they had been touching the shovel itself. His face and hair was covered with his antidote, and he told them so. This excited much surprise.

His next experiment was with sealing-wax. He held the wax to the candle and dropt it on his tongue. 'Does any gentleman want to take a seal and give it the impression?' No one seemed desirous of that office, and Monsieur C. took up a portion of the wax between his finger and his thumb, and drew it in a string from his tongue. He passed over to other experiments, and prepared to take the poison. He told the company that he would take from 30 to 40 grains of phosphorus, 4 grains of which is sufficient to kill any individual. 'If any gentleman, however, wishes to use his own phosphorus, I will do so,' said he. Mr. Chilton, the chymist, had brought some phosphorus with him. He desired his young man to take it out and weigh off 40 grains, he did so, in the presence of the medical gentlemen. 'Let me try that?' said Monsieur C. He took a small portion and rubbed it against a piece of paper. It produced ignition immediately. 'Dat is ver good—very good,' said Monsieur. At his request Dr. Yates undertook to administer the dose. It was put into a spoonful of water. Monsieur knelt down, put his hands behind his back, had his stock taken off—'Now,' said he, 'I am ready.' Doctor Yates proceeded and poured it into his mouth.—'Well,' said the Doctor with a sigh, 'I never administered such a dose before in my life.' When every particle was swallowed, he called on the company to examine his mouth, and see that no deception was practised—to satisfy themselves that it was not hid in his mouth. Several medical gentlemen did so. They were perfectly satisfied. They put their fingers into his mouth, and came down from the platform in utter astonishment.

The next experiment was with melted lead. He took a tin pan full of melted lead, and plunged his fingers into it, took a portion in his hand, and made believe he was washing the tips of his fingers. 'No mistake, gentlemen,' said he, 'put your fingers here.' Several did so, and were glad to take them from the vessel again. They were perfectly satisfied.

His next experiment was swallowing a spoonful of boiling Florence oil. A tin pan full of this liquid was heated to the boiling point, before the audience. He then took the vessel and plunged a Fahrenheit thermometer into the boiling liquid, and exhibited the instrument to the gentlemen. It stood at 340.—'Satisfy yourselves,' said he, 'satisfy yourselves.' He then took a spoon, dipt it in the oil, filled it, put it in his mouth, and actually swallowed down. Every person present was satisfied there was no deception practised. 'What a fellow,' said one:—'why' said another, 'a certain place, not to be named to 'ears polite,' carries no alarms to him.' 'Will you just take a peep,' said a third, 'behind Monsieur Chabert, and see if his feet are not cloven?'

'Now, gentlemen,' said Monsieur C., 'I shall prepare to go into the oven, and take a dish of beef steaks with me to be cooked.' He retired a few minutes to change his dress. Doctor Pascalis, who appeared to be puzzled and perplexed at all these experiments, took the opportunity to step up to the oven and look in. He soon drew back. 'How is the oven, Doctor?' asked a brother physician. 'By George I could go in it myself,' replied the Doctor. Monsieur Chabert, however, soon appeared, went into the oven, roused up the fire, and made arrangements. He wore a large thick great coat. 'Why do you wear that?' asked some one, 'it is all the same to me,' said he, 'to go in dressed or undressed: if I go in undressed I must be very cautious when I come out not to catch cold. I wear a coarse great coat over my dress to prevent me from catching cold—besides, I have now become economical.' This was received with applause. He then put the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. 'Bring the beef steaks here.' They were brought. He put them into a tin dish; sprinkled pepper and salt on them.—'I like plenty of steaks, said he, quite jovially. 'Now, gentlemen,' cried Monsieur, 'come and see the thermometer, but you must look sharp, because the least approach to the cold air will make it fall rapidly.'

Three gentlemen went up to the oven to examine. He seized the thermometer from the interior of the oven and held it out. 'How much? how much?' It was several seconds before they found the mercury, and then it was 380. 'Oh,' said he, 'it is at least 480; it has fallen since I took it out.' He replaced the thermometer, put a black cap on his head, had the dish of steaks placed along side of him, took a large tin tube which he protruded through an aperture in the iron door to breathe through, and then entered the oven. During his stay in the oven he looked through his tube, talked rapidly and sung a pretty French air. He was continually asking 'How many minutes, gentlemen?' 'How many?' 'One.'—'Two.' 'Three.' 'Oh it must be more, gentlemen: oh, it is very hot, gentlemen! full 300 degrees, how many minutes?' 'Four—five—six—seven—eight minutes.' At eight minutes and fifty-one seconds from his entrance, out he bounced, came down on the stage all covered with perspiration. 'Feel his pulse,' cried several of the physicians. 'Oh yes, gentlemen, feel my pulse,' said he holding out both his arms. It was felt immediately, and found to be as high as 160.—'No deception,' said he. 'The devil a bit of deception is there,' said one of the spectators. 'Fetch me out the beef steaks,' said Monsieur, 'they are well done now.' The dish was brought down, and quite a rush was made upon them. Every one that could reach the platform, cut a piece off and fell to eating. 'Those steaks are very fine,' said one—'rather too much done,' said another. 'That fellow Chabert,' said a grave looking personage, chewing his steak and leaving the room, 'is certainly his Satanic majesty himself.' Dr. Mott went up to the oven, put his head into the door, drew it rapidly out, and nodded very significantly, as much as to say, 'all right, no deception.' The rest of the spectators stood gazing, talking, and expressing wonder, surprise, astonishment, &c. &c.

Monsieur Chabert was a captain in the service of Napoleon. He was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to Siberia, where it is supposed he discovered his secret antidote to fire and poison. Two years ago he excited great antonishment in London, and satisfied the college of Physicians and Surgeons, that there was no deception in his experience. He was offered £5,000 for his antidote to prussic acid, but would not take less than 10,000. He has a family of ten children—is a good looking man—with an oval face, and fine person. He wears mustaches.—He is quite talkative and intelligent, speaks fourteen languages—but English rather incorrectly. He is truly a wondrous wonder.

From the National Gazette.

We do not believe that Mr. Wirt was nominated from any hostility or antipathy to Mr. Clay;—much less that the nomination was accepted in a hostile or unkindly spirit. We think that Mr. Clay is entitled to the support of his friends, as long as they can suppose him an *available* candidate; but we have never said nor intimated that they should not adopt Mr. Wirt, in the Convention which is to be held at Baltimore in December, if they discover that they *cannot* succeed against General Jackson with their splendid favorite, but *may* with Mr. Wirt.

Their primary object, we must presume to be, the substitution for the General, of a competent chief magistrate, with sound principles and just views of national economy. But we deem this as yet altogether hypothetical; it is a question of probabilities and chances; of practical and patriotic wisdom. We shall never recommend an inflexible allegiance or devotion to particular individuals, when the highest national interests are at stake: predilections and antipathies must both occasionally be sacrificed to the weal of the Republic.

FROM THE NEW YORK WHIG.

Things by their right names.—The Albany Argus has already set up its cuckoo cry of—"federalist, federalist"—against Mr. Wirt. "The Anti-masons," says the Argus, "have nominated William Wirt, an old school federalist, for President," and continues, "In Virginia, Mr. Wirt was arrayed against the democracy, in those days when Jefferson was at the head of the Republican party."

Now, even the Albany Argus itself never exercised its invention with a more flagrant disregard of fact, than in making the foregoing assertions: they are the exact reverse of the truth. Mr. Wirt, in the days to which the Argus refers, was among the most trusted as well as the most gifted of Mr. Jefferson's friends. No one enjoyed more of Mr. J's good will and confidence, for his opinions as well as his capacity, than William Wirt. So high was Mr. Jefferson's estimate of his young friend, that he is understood to have urged him to go into Congress, at the time of Madison's administration, for the reason that his talents would place him at the head of the administration party in the House of Representatives. Furthermore under the strong excitement that was produced by the attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake, it was proposed to raise a volunteer corps in Virginia, and the command was offered to Mr. Wirt, who, accordingly, tendered his services to Mr. Jefferson, then President. The corps was not organized, but the President's confidence in the young volunteer was unhesitating and entire.

As a further piece of testimony in relation to Mr. Wirt's political connexions, in those days, we may also refer to the notorious fact that upon Mr. Monroe's accession to the Presidency, after his first election, he called Mr. Wirt into his cabinet, by appointing him Attorney General.

In regard to Mr. Branch's letter to the President, the Washington Globe states, that Major Eaton doubted whether the date was the 27th or 29th of January; and he therefore carried the letter to the Navy department to ascertain by comparison whether the date was the 27th or 29th. The Chief Clerk furnished samples of Mr. Branch's figures, from which the conclusion was formed that it was the 29th. He, Maj. Eaton, had not taken copies of his own notes, nor had he preserved Mr. Branch's replies, and could, therefore, gain no light by reference to them. Mr. Branch's note to the President was found unexpectedly by him among other papers not relating to the subject.

Youthful Depravity.—In looking over some not very recent London papers, we were struck with the Recorder of London's report to the King, of prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, after the last February Sessions. Of 27 persons capitally convicted, nineteen were of and under the age of 23; of these, one was only aged 10, another 12, another 14, another 16, two (one of them a girl) 17, two 19, and several 20. Of the 27, one only was ordered for execution—Ellis, aged 23.

Lumber Wanted.

THE Subscribers will contract for the necessary quantity of Boards and Scantling for rebuilding St. John's Church, and enclosing the Lot. A bill of the quantity and quality may be seen by application to

C. P. MALLETT, } *Committee.*
JNO. HUSKE, }

24th October 1831. 51tf.

From the New York Journal of C

The Robbery of the City Bank.—arrest of all the parties that were directly or indirectly, in the robbery Institution in April last, a full confession been obtained by the Police Magistrates all the circumstances connected with precedented transaction.

It appears that the principal agent scheme were Smith and Murray. intention was to rob the Phenix outer door of which Murray entered times. The scheme was frustrated by covering, the last time he entered, a son had been stationed within for the of keeping watch. They then resolved tempt the robbery of the City Bank keys used were made by Murray in shop, from a wax impression of each which he had obtained. They agreed Bank on Sunday afternoon before the was set, and did not leave it until all light on Monday morning, when they was discharged. Each of them was with a large cloak, by which they enabled to escape observation with their

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The following are the Resolutions were passed by the recent Free Trade vention:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee to consist member to be selected from each state repr this convention be appointed by the Presid duty it shall be to prepare a memorial to setting forth the evils of the existing tariff and asking such a modification of the same be consistent with the purposes of the reve equal in its operation on the different parts nited States, and on the various interests of that it shall be the duty of the said Committee lect the evidence necessary to support the morial, to present it to Congress at its next and to attend personally or by a sub-comm Washington for the purpose of procuring

"That the said committee be instructed the said memorial—

"That the present Tariff System is unjust operation, and therefore unjust; that it is because it enforces burthens on the many nefit of the few—unwise and impolitic, dency is to disturb the harmony of the U it is inconsistent with the principles of ment, and at variance with that spirit of mutual concession, in which the Constitu conceived and adopted, operating unequally ly upon the different portions of this Uni a direct and almost inevitable tendency ize our people, and calculated to produce among the people of the United States, ous and respectable portion of whom, it to be unconstitutional; and finally that it diminish the productive resources of the and to lessen the amount of the necessari veniences of life, which are enjoyed by and is in many respects infinitely more opp on the poor than upon the rich.

"And that the said committee be instruc over, to express the willingness of the me to acquiesce in such an interposition of the power, as shall be prospective in its operation by avoiding any sudden revulsion which rate with undue severity on the manufactu ests, but leading to the desired result with possible injury to the interests which have under the existing system of protective duti

Names of the Permanent Committee—bert Gallatin, Charles Q. Clamp of Henry Lee of Massachusetts, William ter of Rhode Island, Roger Minot Sher Connecticut, C. L. Hardenbergh of N sey, Clement C. Biddle of Penns George Hoffman of Maryland, Tho Dew of Virginia, James Iredell of Nor rolina, William Harper of South Ca John MacPherson Berrien of Georgia Parsons of Alabama, and William B. of Tennessee.

It was resolved that the Committee have power to fill any vacancies that may cur in their own body.

CASH FOR NEGROES

The highest market price will be paid in United States currency for twenty or twenty-five young NEGROES, by the Subscriber

HOPE H. SLATER

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831.

N. B. I can be found at all times at Mr. Tavern, on the Court House Square.

HAMILTON C. JONES

Proposes to publish a Newspaper in the town of Salisbury, North Carolina, to be called

The Carolina Watchman

To be commenced as soon as one thousand Subscribers shall be obtained.

HIS object is to *instruct* and to please. He therefore with zeal and diligence to this work, and he flatters himself that the interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce may be promoted by his labors. Good morals and refinement it shall be his to uphold, and against the enemies of these, open or hidden, he will urge the strength. Criticism, wit, anecdote and the pungents that give zest to intellectual repast will endeavor to afford in the *Watchman*. Relying in the patriotism and just intentions of the people and aware that undeserved blame can but hasten proper action of Government, he will feel it his duty to resist the tide of obloquy which has freely poured forth against the administration, vindicate with energy its justifiable measures, will be free however to sustain the constitutional the United States Bank with such checks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Proposer deems the exercise of the power making *Internal Improvements* by the general government in the highest degree inexpedient; believing that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President will produce jealousy, distrust and disaffection and will thus weaken the Union; to say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against a tariff which has for its object the fostering of the interests of one section of the country at the expense of another, the best efforts of this paper will be opposed.

Of the newly propogated doctrine of Nullification it is only necessary to say that in all its phases and mutations, it is contrary to our most settled notions of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the *Watchman*.

It is believed that these sentiments accord with the opinions of a large majority of the people of North Carolina and the South it is therefore with some confidence that this proposal is submitted.

Terms.—The *Carolina Watchman* will be published weekly, on a larger sheet than any other paper in the State at *Three Dollars* per year, payable whenever the Editor shall make known that the subscription will authorize the undertaking. If not paid within one year after such notice the price per annum is *Four Dollars*. No subscription to be withdrawn until arrearages are paid, unless the Editor chooses.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1831.

Fire.—On Thursday evening last, about 7 ock, a work shop, with all its contents, beging to C. P. Mallett, Esq. was destroyed ire. It was situated in the outskirts of Town. By the active exertions of the zens and negroes, the adjoining shops were ed.

Very Important, if true!—We learn from Norfolk Beacon, that Capt. Fisher, of the Tally-Ho, which arrived in Hampton ds, on Friday last, from Liverpool, brought ers of the 9th Sept. being the same date hose by the Birmingham, at New York; states, that being detained at the Rock il the day after his departure from Liverl, he went on shore, and fell in with a gennan that had just left Liverpool, who informhim that the London mail of that morning brought intelligence of the Poles having atked the Russian army and driven it from osition before Warsaw. Captain F's. inmant assured him, that this intelligence contained in a news slip which he heard d, but the pressure to see it was so great could not get a sight of it."

The following report is even more important n the preceding:—

New York, October 19.

PORTANT RUMOR FROM ST. PETERSBURGH. The Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday ishes the annexed paragraph. Our acnts by the way of London from St. Peburgh are of the 20th. This rumor is of h from Cronstadt. We greatly doubt its uracy:—

We learn by the brig Cronstadt, which ar- d at quarantine at Boston on Saturday, t on the 25th of August, the day when that sel sailed from Cronstadt, information was eived from St. Petersburgh that the Rusn government had notified the French Amsador that his presence was no longer nesary, and that his passports were ready be delivered to him. This information derived from the deputy of the American nsul at Cronstadt, who considered it auntic, and was confirmed by the Captain of Guard House at Cronstadt, who signed ppers of the above named brig.

Packing Cotton.—Our attention has been led to the following paragraph in a letter m Messrs. Colman, Lambert & Co. merants of Liverpool, to their correspondents in w York.

"We are desirous of calling the attention of our ds to the ruinous state in which the majority of on, as to the bagging, has arrived this year, and wish to impress upon them that it is far more e- omical to put the bag in good repair on the other e of the water, as it leads to a deterioration of the ton, to great loss in weight and to enormous exses if it must be done on this side of the water; quality of the bagging generally is of the most nor description, and can hardly be called a cov- g."

Let the farmer recollect that all the charfor mending his inferior bagging, first in tteville, next in Wilmington, then in New k, and finally in Liverpool, are paid by self in the decreased price as compared h cotton packed in strong bagging and well ured. He would undoubtedly find it his erest to pack it well at home.

The next Presidency.—What will be the nces of Mr. Clay's election, should he be minated by the National Republican Conntion which is to assemble in Baltimore in ember next?

To us, who look upon this question more ssionately than most of our editorial breen, there seems not the shadow of a hope Mr. Clay's friends, so long as Gen. Jackn and Mr. Wirt continue in the field. If own party could be aided by the Anti-Mas and the friends of Mr. Calhoun, there is doubt upon our mind, that he might be e- ted; but whilst the former have a candidate their own, whom, for all that we can see, y are determined to attempt to sustain, and o is not the man to be seduced from the ge he has made; and whilst the latter can no event go for Mr. Clay, his chance is utly hopeless. Both these parties are strong the States of New York and Pennsylvania; d united with the National Republicans in pport of any man on whom they *could* all ee, could easily beat Gen. Jackson. These o States give *sixty-four* electoral votes—arly one-half of the number required to e- . They can only be secured by union. at union *cannot* be in favor of Mr. Clay. becomes his friends then to consider, whe- er they will adhere to him, or give their supt to Mr. Wirt, to whose character and qua- cations no party can take exception, and on om only can there be such a union (without sacrifice of principle) as will enable them to feat Gen. Jackson. We presume it will t be pretended that the National Republiins, alone, can carry those States; and with- them, let us see what is Mr. Clay's vote. is conceded that he would get the votes of e States of Massachusetts, giving 15 votes, hode Island 4, Connecticut 8, New Jersey Maryland 11, Delaware 3, Ohio 16, Kenky 14, Louisiana 5, and Illinois 3, making ogether 87 votes. Can the National Reblicans muster a single vote in addition to ese? We think not. But with the Antiasons, Maine, New Hampshire, and Veront, giving 24 votes, might be added. Let r. Clay be dropped, and all the above States, ith New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, ving 86 votes, and perhaps South Carolina d Georgia, giving 29 more, will in all pro- bility unite upon Mr. Wirt. Are the Naonal Republicans so devoted to their *man*, to refuse to take the only effectual course to feat the election of Gen. Jackson? Will *he* sacrifice the prospect of being *second best* the Presidential race, to the good of his untry? Let Mr. Clay and the Convention termine.

There is another view which may be taken this matter, calculated, we think, seriously to impress the friends of Mr. Clay with the propriety of dropping him under present circumstances. No one can view the excitement in the Southern section of the Union, on the subject of the Tariff, without deep anxiety, if not alarm. It may be supposed by some that this excitement has reached its height, and so we would fain hope it has, unless new fuel is added to the flame. But it should be distinctly understood, that a large majority of the Southern people would not feel themselves more deeply aggrieved by any circumstances within the range of probability, than by the refusal of the next Congress to modify the Tariff, and by the election of Mr. Clay. They would regard these two events as fixing the Tariff policy upon them beyond the possibility of a change, and, hopeless, they might be driven to a desperate remedy. We put it to the patriotism of the National Republicans, whether they will goad the South to desperation? Whether they will continue a contest in which to succeed would be to weaken the attachment of one section of the country to the Union, and to fail would be to fasten upon themselves what *they* certainly consider the worst and weakest Administration with which the country has ever been saddled.

What is the object for which this celebrated National Republican Convention is to assemble? Is it to nominate Mr. Clay, or to *select* a candidate? The former would seem to be entirely unnecessary, as Mr. Clay is already a candidate without their nomination. Let them meet together prepared to name *the* individual of sound principles, pure character, and eminent talents, who will be most likely to prevail. If they believe themselves strong enough to elect Mr. Clay, let them adhere to him—it would be idle to ask them to desert him. But if (and we think it cannot be otherwise) they become convinced that they do not possess that strength, let them sacrifice their individual preferences on the altar of their country's good.

We see that many calculations of the probable state of the electoral vote, at the approaching Presidential election, are predicated on the presumption that the States will be entitled to votes in proportion to their population as ascertained by the new Census. This is an error. The Constitution provides that each State shall have as many votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. What Congress? Why of course the then existing Congress, and not one to be formed after the election for President is over.

Vermont.—The Anti-Masonic party has a majority in joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature now in session.

State Banking.—As our Legislators may think that an ounce of experience is better than a pound of theory, upon the interesting subject of State Banking, which will no doubt as usual be brought before them at their next session, we cannot do better than to present them *many ounces* of the experience of our sister State, Tennessee, as developed in the Message of Gov. Carroll to the present Legislature of that State. Let us take warning from her losses, and not madly embrace a policy the least of whose evils is that by it the public funds are wasted or pirated.

"In the communication which I made at the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly, (says Gov. Carroll) I urged the propriety of a strict examination of the affairs of the State Bank, from a conviction that many of its officers and agents had disregarded the trust reposed in them, by using the public funds for their own private advantage — The joint committee, to whom was referred, the duty of inquiring into the condition of the bank, discovered that the officers of the principal institution at Nashville, were defaulters to a large amount; but the near approach of the termination of the session, when this information was obtained, rendered it impracticable, at that time, to ascertain the precise deficiency. The new directory however were authorized to bring the business to a close as soon as possible; this they have not yet entirely accomplished, although great diligence has been used for that purpose. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars have been obtained from the cashier and clerk, and it is to be feared that there is still a considerable default. When it shall be accurately known, a hope is entertained, that the securities of the cashier will be disposed to settle, in a manner satisfactory to the state. Although there is every reason to apprehend that a loss will be sustained at the principal bank in Nashville, yet it is believed that a much greater proportionable deficiency will be found to exist at the agencies. The report of General Smith, of the examination which he has made of the agencies in West Tennessee, is now before me, and it exhibits extensive insolvencies on the part of the debtors, and great inaccuracies in the transaction of the public business by most of the agents. The amount due at the agencies in West Tennessee, is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of this sum at least sixty thousand dollars, and probably more, will be certainly lost. The gentleman appointed to examine the East Tennessee agencies, has not reported; but it cannot be otherwise, than that some loss will also have to be sustained in that end of the state. From this view of the subject, it is palpable, that the state has already incurred a heavy injury, and that most of its funds are in great jeopardy. What then can be done to secure the interests of the country? The answer is obvious. Measures must be immediately adopted to close the affairs of the bank with as little delay as possible, taking care not to oppress the debtor part of society. The better to secure this purpose, I would recommend that an agent of industry and talents be appointed to visit the agencies, fully authorized to settle with each debtor, allowing a reasonable indulgence for payment to all those who may give unquestionable security for the discharge of their debts. Where the debtor should refuse to accede to those terms, suit should be instituted against him, in order that a period might be looked to when the affairs of the bank would be finally closed. No objection can well be made to this course, more especially as the community can receive no benefit from continuing the operations of the institution, as it is at present organized. And the great expense of the principal bank and its numerous branches, imposes a heavy tax upon the industry of the people without the least equivalent. It is a principle well supported by experience, that the farmer engaged in the peaceful cultivation of the soil cannot afford, by the small profits of his labor, to pay the ordinary interest of six per cent. How then can he borrow from the State Bank without almost certain ruin, when the lawful interest in most instances, is not half the charge to which he is made liable. He can borrow but a small amount, and when he obtains the money, as well as at every renewal, he has to pay for a blank note and a power of attorney. In addition to this, the borrower and his two securities lose twelve days labor in each year, by attending at the agent's every three months to renew their notes. The farmer who wishes to be prosperous and happy, must neither borrow money nor contract debts founded upon the anticipated proceeds of his labor. His success depends upon industry and economy—upon his living almost exclusively within his own means, and manufacturing at home, most of the articles of clothing essential to the wants of his family.

There is an additional reason for closing the affairs of the bank, entitled to great weight. A very laudable spirit prevails throughout the state in favor of internal improvements, but this object cannot be accomplished without the aid of money. Sound policy would therefore seem to dictate the propriety of collecting the funds of the bank as speedily as possible, and applying a portion of them at least, in the construction of roads and improving the navigation of our rivers. There is no state in the Union, where the materials for making roads are in greater abundance; and yet at that season of the year when the produce of the country is brought to market our present roads are almost impassable. With a view to their improvement, I would recommend the propriety of incorporating companies, imposing such restrictions and extending to them such privileges as are approved by the experience of other states, where such companies have long existed; and for the purpose of encouraging that kind of associations, the state should be authorized to subscribe one half, or at least one third of the stock. This plan has been successfully pursued in Pennsylvania for the last fifteen years, and the extent of her improvements during that time has been without example in the history of any country, in proportion to her population. Good roads and the certain navigation of our rivers, have such an important bearing upon agriculture, commerce and the growing prosperity of our State, that I cannot but earnestly recommend to your attention the propriety of adopting such a system of internal improvements, as we can certainly achieve by our own resources.

The National Debt.—We are informed that, in a recent correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President of the U. S. Bank, it is stated the whole debt of the United States on the first of January next, will be less than twenty-five millions of dollars. The United States own seven millions of the stock of the Bank, which at the present rate would produce upwards of eight millions, and if converted to this purpose, would reduce the debt to about 16 millions. Besides this fund, there will be in possession of government at the period above mentioned, twenty millions in bonds, the whole of which, it is further stated, not only the Bank but individuals offer to discount. The United States, therefore, possess the means of paying off the whole debt at any time they please!—When this is done, the ordinary annual expenses of the government will require only ten or eleven millions, while the revenue, under the existing regulations, will be upwards of twenty-five millions.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

On Thursday last the operation of lithotomy was performed on the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, with a professional skill which could be rivalled only by the admirable fortitude with which it was borne. Appearances are all favorable; and hopes may be entertained of the prolongation of an estimable life under circumstances of personal relief which will ensure the continuance of its full national value. If we could select feelings to be envied, we should indicate those of a surgeon successful on such an occasion, with a sensibility such as that of Dr. Physick. The operator was thoroughly alive to all the merits of his patient; his esteem he probably thought so great that it could not be enhanced; but he witnessed a simple force of resolution, which must have convinced him that the man is equal to the Judge.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Star of Thursday last, says—A negro slave has been taken up and committed to jail in Camden County, to answer at the Superior Court, which commences on Monday week next, on a charge of endeavoring to excite the negroes of that County to an insurrection. A negro to whom he applied twice to join him, has also been committed as a witness.

The Edenton Gazette says,—

During the sitting of the Superior Court for this county last week, the trial of the negroes who had been confined in jail on suspicion of being engaged in insurrectionary movements, came on. There being no evidence sufficient to convict them, they were released.

DIED,

In this town this (Tuesday) morning, THOMAS, infant son of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq.

In Randolph County, on the 13th inst., in the 66th year of his age, HENRY BRANSON, Sen. Esq. formerly one of the most extensive merchants and mail contractors in Fayetteville, and prominently engaged in all works of public improvement. In early life, he represented his native county, Randolph, in the State Legislature.

At Glasgow, on the 22d of August, DAVID WALKER, Esq., Consul General for the U. S. of America, in Scotland, formerly Cashier of the Branch of the U. States Bank at Fayetteville.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Oct. 19, Brigs Lady Louisa Rhoda from New York, Abeona from Providence. Schrs. Franklin from New York, Portrait from do., Delight from Philadelphia, Premier from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Councillor, for Philadelphia, Schr. Franklin for New York.

Wilmington Prices.—Steam Mill Boards and Scanling, $12 a 14, River do. 4 a 6, S. M. Flooring Boards 15, River do. 11, Timber 4 a 5, Staves, W. O. hhd. in water, 10 a 12, do. dressed on wharf 20 a 25, do. R. O. hhd. in water 7 50, do. dressed 12 a 15, Shingles 1 a 1 50, Tar, in the water 70 a 75, Turpentine do. 1 65, Cotton 7 a 8, Rice 3, Corn 60c. Bacon 8, Molasses 31c. Coffee 13 a 14, Salt 40 a 50, Sugar 7 a 8.—*Recorder Oct.* 19.

AMOS KIMBALL,

HAS taken a Store in the new block of buildings recently erected by T. J. Curtis, north side of Hay Street, where will be offered in a few days, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, October 25. §51-tf.§

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange.

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 25, 1831.

Lost,

ON Saturday night last, a fine gold *STUD* or collar *BUTTON*, of the following discription: blue enameled and inlaid or ornamented with a gold crescent and five or six small gold stars. The finder will please leave it at the Observer Office.

October 26.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
30 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Cheese.

20 casks CHEESE, just received per Steamboat Henrietta, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 26. 51tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	2½	3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach -	do	40	50
Apple -	do	35	40
Bacon -	lb	9	10
Beeswax -	do	18	
Bagging -	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green -	lb	15	
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould -	do	14	
Cotton -	100lbs	8	8 25
Corn -	bushel	40	
Copperas -	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough -	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, superfine -	barrel	4 75	
Fine -	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do		4 50
Mullet, -	do		4 25
Feathers -	lb	30	31
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country -	do		50
Ginger -	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10 -	50 feet	3 50	
10x12 -	do	3 75	
Hides, green -	lb	4	
Ditto. dry -	do	10	
Iron -	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime (scarce) -	cask		3 25
Lard -	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting -	do	27	30
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar -	lb	7	8
Logwood -	100lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	32	35
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	7½	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	2	
Oats -	bushel	28	30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon		90
Pork -	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's -	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I. -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice -	100lb	4	5
Rags -	lb	2½	3
Shot -	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common -	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump -	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	65	70
Turk's Island, &c. -	do	75	
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	15
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	14	17
Saltpetre -	do	15	18
Tallow -	do	8	
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson -	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅗ x -	box	12	12 50
Wheat -	bushel	75	
Whiskey -	gallon	40	
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga -	do	70	80

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, the following tracts of *LAND*, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1829, together with the costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a tract of *TAX.*

160 acres on Raft Swamp, listed by Wm. Martin for John M. Shaw, adjoining the Lands of Neill B. Johnson and others, $1 13½
50 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baxly, Carlisle & others, listed by Archibald Johnson, 12
320 do. on Raft Swamp, adjoining McLeod and McDougald, listed by Duncan McGill, 2 26
300 do. on Lowrie Swamp, adjoining McGill, Currie and others, listed by Duncan McDougald, 1 47
350 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Jenkins and Livingston, listed by John Lammon, 1 98
114 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining the Heirs of Alex'r McNeill and John Graham, listed by Daniel McNeill, 95
370 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining McNeill, listed by Gilbert Priest, 83
215 do. on Little Marsh, adjoining Currie and Monroe, listed by Matthew Puff, 1 26
385 9 10 do. on Cole Camp and Buck Horn, listed by William Wilkinson, 12½
300 do. on do do. listed by Henry Taylor, 89
200 do. on do do. listed by John Taylor, 48
400 do. on do do. listed by Mary Freemen, 48
100 do. on do do. listed by Thomas Loe, 24

The following Tracts are unlisted, consequently subject to double Tax, viz:

470 acres, supposed to be the property of John McPhaul, on Mill Swamp,
1150 do supposed to be the property of Mary E. Pope,
1300 do on Lumber River, the property of Jas. Lowrie.

A. S. BROWNE, *Sheriff.*

October 18, A. D. 1831. 51ts.

Valuable Sugar Plantation AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 15th December next, on the Public Square, in the city of Tallahassee, Florids, one of the most valuable *PLANTATIONS* in that Territory, laying in Madison county, Township 10, Range 13, south and east, and immediately on the west side of the fine river Suwanee, about 15 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, consisting

Of 1165 1-2 Acres,

more or less, of as rich Land as can be found in that Territory, the growth of which consists of Live Oak of the largest size, Mulberry, Wild Cherry, Magnolia and Hickory, under growth Cane.

One or two spots formerly cleared by the Indians, have since grown up in 'Prickley Ash.' On the Plantation is a good Dwelling House, Store Houses, Crib, Stables, 8 to 10 Negro Houses and Blacksmith's shop. About 200 acres are cleared, and sufficient Sugar Cane on the Plantation as will produce 100 hhds. Sugar next fall. There is corn on the Plantation sufficient for 60 hands for one year.

The preparations for making Sugar are of the most extensive and valuable kind, consisting of cast iron Sugar Mill, the rollers of which are twenty by thirty six inches; four Copper Kettles, of the following sizes, to wit: 250, 375, 500, and 675 gallons each, with a two hundred and fifty gallon Copper Still and Worm; large Copper Pump, and other necessary apparatus for making Sugar and Rum in the first order —all of which are entirely new, and although not set up, the necessary materials, such as Furnace-Brick, common Brick, Lime, &c. are on the spot ready for putting all up in short time. All the Farming materials, together with a first rate Wagon and six Horse Team; Cattle, Hogs, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

Also from 20 to 30 very likely Negroes, amongst which are two Blacksmiths, one Cooper, and one valuable House Servant and Hostler. There are but two women in the lot, and the men are principally of the ages from 17 to 25.

This property was purchased after a careful examination of the greater part of the lands in Florida. Having so many good qualities combined—such as rich land, good water, healthy situation, immediately on a fine navigable river, which never overflows the lands, and advantage of sea breeze, are inducements which seldom are to be found in any country. The great quantity of Live Oak on the land, makes it immensely valuable.

Terms of Sale.—The Land and Negroes, Mill, Kettles, Still and Worm, and Pumps cash; the Bricks, Lime, Blacksmith's Tools, Wagon and Horses, Corn and Fodder, Sugar Cane, on credit of 12 months.—Sale positive, and without reserve.

A. WATSON, Jr.

New York, 15th Oct. 1831. §51-6w§

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indented apprentice named JAMES W. BROOKS; all persons are forewarned from harboring or employing him. A reward of five cents will be given for his delivery to me, in Moore County.

PHILIP BROOKS.

October 20, 1831. §1-wp.§

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞ New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831 40-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞ They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*. &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Civil and State's Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Do. do. Vendi. Expo.
Do. do. Writs.
Do. do. Executions,
County C't Subpœnas, common & instanter.
Superior Court do., do. do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Prosecution and Appeal Bonds.
Warranty Deeds,
Guardian's Bonds. Constable's Bonds.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

H. Mac Laurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN* Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton skirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4 45-tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, *at 12 o'clock*; so much of the following described **LANDS** as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at 20 dollars,	$ 1 58
1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance McCain's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 13
1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., H. G. Nelson's,	
1 vacant do do do	13 13
1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls, valued at 2,500 dolls,	
1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's valued at 600 dollars,	2 25
The following are unlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:	
1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Jas. Roane, owner unknown, valued at $100	38
1 vacant, corner of Rowan street and Mason alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,	38
1 improved, joining the above, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300,	1 12½
1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Winslow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dolls.	38
1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J. A. Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 12½
1 ditto, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars	1 88

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

September 12, 1831. 45ts.

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher;

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

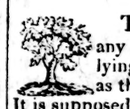
On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

For Sale.



THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of **LAND** lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one,	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one,	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

The OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and convenient room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the first of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORE, *At Mrs. Bingham's*

September 6, 1831.

A Sawyer Wanted.

To a person well qualified, the charge of a Saw Mill, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office.

September 27.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & Ashe Building

September 27. 47tf

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house on the corner of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business. They have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & Co.

July 5. 47-tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without fail; the present circumstances, indulgence cannot be expected.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831.

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below the Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

Fayetteville, August 30.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. Lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a

LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand,

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. [40tf]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Ware house, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Starbuck and W. Whitehead.

July 26 36tf.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY COURT, August Term, 1831.

A Certain Paper Writing, purporting to be the nuncupative Will of Norman Gillis, dec'd, was offered for probate, whereupon the Court Ordered That the Heirs of the said Deceased should be summoned to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why said Paper Writing shall not be permitted to probate; and that this order be published for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that said Gillis and Norman Gillis, two of the heirs, who reside out of the State, may have notice thereof.

(48-6w.) CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS.

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,